46 Sept.

74 August

52 July

172

30 June

29 May

32 Apr.

91

CLATSOP COUNTY HISTORICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

April 17, 1978

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Russell Dark.

In attendance were: George Fulton, Russell Bristow, Carl Labiske, Albert Palmer, Commissioner, Russell Dark, Chairman, Margaret Green, Dorothy Wootton, Lawanda Dark, Philippa Mardesich, Helen C. Griffith, Secretary

It was suggested that the committee select and mark the oldest building in the City - the old Standard Oil Company building.

MOTION NO. 1:

It was moved by Philippa Mardesich and seconded by George Fulton that the Standard Oil Company building be marked as the oldest standing public building, unless an earlier one is discovered. Motion carried.

Chairman Russell Dark will take care of the above matter.

Dorothy Wootton asked if Mr. Miller had been hear from. The Committee has heard nothing yet. Jim Bergeron had offered to do the fishermen's monument if Mr. Miller is not interested in completing the job. We have not found, as yet, who owns the property where it is suggested the monument be placed. This is a piece of property just West of the Maritime Museum and East of the Doctor's office. Chairman Dark will report back at the next meeting who owns the property.

Jim Bergeron is to be asked to be present at our next meeting and bring a sample of his work.

The Wildlife Commission met Saturday night, April 15, 1978, at the Middle School and Chairman Russell Dark talked with Bob Ziak. Mr. Ziak has located another Indian grave in Knappa area. Mr. Ziak recalled, also, the grave site that Fannie Dempsie mentioned. Mrs. Dempsie said it was fifteen minutes from her home on Tennesillihe Island. The Indians called it Menealoose.

Commissioner Albert W. Palmer, upon request of Russell Dark, reported on the oil discovery on his place. Mr. Palmer says there has been seepage of oil on the acreage for many years.

Chairman Dark brought up the matter of the monument for Solomon Smith and the Methodist Mission. Dick Thompson has located an ideal spot on a little rise West of the Ridge Road. The Committee felt Dick's suggestion could be considered a proper spot to erect said monument.

A report was made on the visit by the county employees to the Historical Museum, at the invitation of the Clatsop County Historical Society. The meeting was very informative and the tour delightful.

George Fulton brought up the matter of the membership, asking if the current membership should be reappointed. As a matter of record, the members are appointed,

BOORUM & PEASE "NOTEBAR" ®
BOORUM & PEASE "NOTEBAR" ®

BOORUM & PEASE "NOTEAR" ®

to serve until further order of the Board. Mr. Fulton wishes the County Commission to be apprised of the matter and suggestions be followed through for additional members to the committee.

Secretary Helen Griffith was late in appearing for the meeting, having visited with member Hiram C. Johnson, who has been ill. Mr. Johnson sent greetings to all and suggested they keep up the good work.

There being no further business to come before the meeting at this time, the meeting stood adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Helen C. Griffith

(Mrs.) Helen C. Griffith, Secretary

SOLOMON AND CELIAST SMITH MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Tony Neimo	General Chairman
Eathel Abbey Moore	Historian
Blanchemae Enlund	Secretary
Earl Tyrell	Finance
Richard Carruthers Jr.	Advertising
Bernice Enke	Silver Tea
Edwin Hansen	Pioneer Night

Publicity for this event handled by
Richard Carruthers Jr. and Blanchemae Enlund

HORSE SHOW
Haskel Hutchens
Mrs. William Griffith

PIONEER NIGHT
Edwin Hansen
Harold Soelye
Cecil Brimm
Leonard Hain
Jeanne Haddox
Adeleine Sather
James Broderick
Arnold Becken
William Wilson
Jim Barker
Earl Tyrell

SILVER TEA
Bernice Enke, with the ladies of Warrenton, Hammond and Clatsop Plains assisting.

PAGEANT
Ruby Kelley
Ethel Stuckrath
Carol Shepherd
Tony Neimo
Eathel Abbey Moore
Adeleine Sather
Paul Hutchinson
George Kelly

FLORAL DECORATIONS
Gladys Rogers, with the Garden Clubs of Warrenton, Hammond and Clatsop Plains

UNVEILING
Eathel Abbey Moore
Otto Owen
Neil Lambertson
The Solomon and Celiast Smith Memorial will be unveiled by Pearl Day Biddle, great-great-grand-daughter of Solomon Smith.

We wish to thank the Tongue Point Naval Station, Commander David Roscoe, Commanding for their assistance in obtaining and transporting the native stone - Columbia River Packers Association for the use of their crane - the Adjutant General of the State of Oregon and Colonel Raymond Scott of Camp Rilea for the use of the camp and for traffic control - William Reed for the public address system.

Design Consultant R. T. Carruthers

Solomon & Celiast Smith Memorial

CAMP RILEA — PIONEER CEMETERY

August 8 & 9 1959

SATURDAY, August 8

OPEN HORSE SHOW (No Entry Fee) 2:00 PM

Pole Bending — Boot Race — Hurdles
Barrel Race — Squaw Race — Obstacle Course

PIONEER NIGHT CELEBRATION 8:00 PM

Introduction of Clatsop Plains Pioneers — Trail Music
1911 Centennial Band — Old Time Fiddlers Contest
Community Singing — Baton, Acrobatic and Ballet Dancing
Scandanavian Dancers — Covered Wagon Encampment
Seaside Moose Hunters and Mustangs — Free Street Dancing
Square Dance Exhibition — Square Dancing for everyone
Order of the Arrow — Authentic Indian Dancers
Clatsop County Sheriff's Posse

SUNDAY, August 9

SILVER TEA Camp Rilea 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM

Background Music — Hostesses at Gray Memorial Church, on the site of the first church on Clatsop Plains for guided tours through the Pioneer Cemetary

PAGEANT Camp Rilea 2:00 PM

Episode I CAPTAIN ROBERT GRAY — Wayward Wind

Sandra Bishop, Charlotte Day, Judy Herold, Elton Bishop, Melinds Guderian, Sylvia Watson, Freddie Herold, Harold Peterson, Judy Blanton, Bill Zillman.
Song by Joan, Judy and Joseph Peterson

Episode II LEWIS AND CLARK — Blue Juniata

Frank Mattila, Earl Johnson, Claudia Sherrell, Charlotte Day, Del Bodie, Earl Van, LeRoy Day.
Song by Johansen Twins and sister Jackie

Episode III THE ASTOR EXPEDITION — America

Pearl Biddle, Beryl Depping, Esther Anderson
Community Sing

Episode IV CELIAST'S CONSULTATION WITH McGLOUGHLIN

Fritz Depping, Pearl Biddle

Episode V THE COMING OF THE FIRST WYETH EXPEDITION — Faith Unlocks the Door

Song by Lucille, Lorraine and Jackie Johansen

Episode VI COMING OF THE MISSIONARIES — Watchman Tell Us of the Night

Rev. Billy Jackson, Paul Williamson, Pearl Biddle
Song by Betty Morris

Episode VII THE CONVERSION — Where He Leads I Will Follow

Rev. Cowdy, Paul Williamson, Pearl Biddle
Community Sing

Episode VIII INDIANS LEARN OF CHRISTIAN FAITH — Blest Be the Tie that Binds

Community Sing

Episode IX THE BUILDERS — What a Friend We Have in Jesus

Paul Williamson, Pearl Biddle, Paul Depping
Community Sing

Episode X COMING OF THE IMMIGRANTS

Scene I Aunt — Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party
Ricky Edwards, Wilma Williamson
Song by Starla Stuller

Scene II — The Oregon Trail and Centennial Song
Paul Williamson, Pearl Biddle, Fred and Adah Steelman
The Scandanavian Singers

Scene III — Church in the Wildwood
Song by the Muscovita Sisters

Episode XI MEN OF THE TRAIL — Poem - The Old Trailer

Paul Williamson and Fred Steelman
Poem read by the Rev. Billy Jackson

Episode XII CELIAST, THE NEIGHBOR — Abide with Me

Pearl Biddle, Cheryl Black
Song by Wilma Hartley

The Unveiling of the Native Stone monument to Solomon and Celiast Smith, Oregon's first teachers, will take place in the Pioneer Cemetery following the Pageant.

The program will be closed with the singing of God Be With You 'til We Meet Again and the playing of taps

1565 Spanish travel

1705 Waxload Phil to Mexico "Neahanie Treasure"
"Tran 12 tons removes

Storm theory - Japanese current
every 7 years cycle
N.W. winds
Coates: Charts inaccurate

---

disease
ague?

Neah Treasure
Grampa Reader
shown rocks
small rocks by trail to beeg rock
all Spaniards killed Tilla, Yams, Nehals, + Clatsop

1725 Wreck by Pt. Adams
Kon-ape (iron worker) Juan Du Puy
Soto
Solomon Smith's son U of N.H.
Detail of wreck story
1792 confirmed their advent

1770 Red-headed Man
Thunder - sleeps distress signal
Killing Theory prevalent
"Ona" saved white-man blue eyes +
" Clatsop parentage
No vocal cords - spar injury
chest removed from wreakage
Ona engaged to Tilla chief -
Red killed elk
arrow over her head

Ona + Red to Seaside — Clat. Chf's son killed — her mother's uncle

Tilla followed

Goto Cullaby lake

Small pox got him

3 children

Origin of above story

1843 Wm Morrison coming to Clatsop

Minto → " daughter — Nancy (today?)

to Dalles for winter

1845 Minto to Clatsop mission

" noticed fair complection tendency of Marguerite (of Red Head)

→ to Cullaby lodge

Edwin Cullaby (dark) to get dads story

" Ona + 3 children lived on — son learned gunsmith told me white men on big river

Lewis + Clark

" hair like fathers

Salmon berries → sal. in the river

son knifed — found by? Delora Beach

Our local Indians — Chinooks — Concomly

up to tide water (Dalles)

Coastal trade N+S via Col. to interior

Salmon oil < fleas

Casino — Willamette chief — married Con daughter (left by McDougall)

1775 —

78 Meares on this coast — Broughton fjord at Shamokawa

± 88 Capt Gray — $8000 for 8 pelts Macao — Canton

Nootka Sound → around world — Nootka Vancouver Island

1792 2nd trip: to Columbia

Bibliography - References

Treasure Mt

- Evelyn Sibley Lampman

Shipwrecks of Pac Cst

- Gibbs

Nehalem

- Sam J. Cotton

Before the Covered Wagon

- Parrish

1001 Lost, Buried + Stolen Treasures

Coffman

Ant. Pacific Fur Co 1810 Mus 9 Nov 8

3

Lewis + Clark 10-7-58

Tom Jefferson

Nations Claiming

Russia

France

Portugal

Spain

Grt. Britain

Geo Rogers → expansion in West - (gained Kentucky)

approached Clark

to approach via Kamchatka

1801 - T.J. became pres

1803 2500.00 for expedition

British interests:-

NW — McKenzie, a partner 1789 discovered river to Arctic

Southseas Co

Hudson Bay

1791 Fraser River

1792 Gray had found "great river"

S.S. (NW) (HB) Canada

T.J., Clark, Lewis (Geo Wash.)

4 mi — rugged

Expedition was to:-

1. lay strong claim
2. Missouri et al landmarks
3. get all about all people - tell em about 9
4. note geology
5. find easiest water route.

6

Lewis asked Clark
Cl. an outdoor man
Lewis kept the journals
Take military help
1803 Lewis to Philly to learn science astronomy
build boats
take on Drewyer
Rendezvous at St. Louis – 60 men at first
½ group to return after winter (in keel boat) from Ma
/We
blue ey
Sioux trouble
Mupitanes – fighters
Shosone trouble – weak Indians
Sacaj + Clark
1805 – April left Wood River " + Charbonneau
1803 – Louisiana Purchase
"No other White Man" – Davis Childrens Section at Library
"Journals of L + Clark" – Bernard de Voto
Got to Nez Pierce area, poor health, recovered
bilt canoes → to falls – but then Chinook Indians
Salmon abounding → poor teeth
Fleas abounding

Astor's Pacific Fur Co 1810

Sea Expedition or Party - 33 men left N.Y. City Sept 1810

Capt Thorn Tonquin blew Aug 1811 "Beaver" + "Lark" - unseaworthy

Duncan McDougal leader + partner

Alex McKay (Partner) (had been across Canada with Mackenzie)

David Stuart (uncle) Partners

Robt " (nephew)

Alex. Ross Partner (kept an account)

3 Types of men made up parties (nearly 90 left Madison (St Jo) June 1811

Partners (Am + Scotsman)

Clerks (Scotsmen

Traders + Trappers (Sc + Fr Can)

Land Party

Wilson Price Hunt (next to Astor in authority + Partner) left June 1811 picked up John Day at St Jo.

Crooks Partner

McKenzie (Co-leader with Hunt) Arr Mar 1812 " 1813 —

Brit. Frig "Raccoon"

Ft Astoria → Ft George Oct 1813

N.W. Co

McDougal + McKenzie + Stuart sold to

Alex Henry jr, John George McTavish

French to Willamette Valley

Donald McTavish - Jane Barnes → Apr 1814

Alex Henry + " S. Barnes

1. McT. + (Indian) Clapp

2. McDougall

all men drowned

Ind. Prince takes J. Barnes but refuses

" return to England - plays in opera etc

1821 Hudson Bay Co + N.W. Co to join forces

Gov Simpson, McLeod, picked up, To take over Ft. George

Dr. McLaughlin

Furs getting scarce ∴ to Ft. Vancouver in 1825

1825 Some Men left here at Astoria, Americans began to return

29 ∴ Rebuilt Ft. Geo. Astoria → Indians burned magic

SOLOMON HOWARD SMITH

Celeste

Was born Dec. 26, 1809, at Lebanon, New Hampshire, son of a military surgeon who was active during the War of 1812.

(Mrs. Beryl Depping says family tradition places his birthplace at nearby Laconia, N.H., possibly because Laconia was the county seat.)

Solomon studied medicine for a time at Norwich, Conn., and then came west IN the party of Nathaniel Wyeth, arriving at Fort Vancouver, now Washington, in 1832.

At the request of Dr. John McLoughlin, he took over the school at the fort, replacing John Ball, and taught there parts of two terms.

While at the fort, he united with Celiast (Helen) daughter of Chief Coboway of the Clatsop Indians, and they moved to the home of Joe Gervais on French prairie south of Woodburn where he established Oregon's first school. Solomon and Celiast were married several years later.

Suffering from ague, Solomon arrived at Clatsop Plains in May, 1840, in August built a home of logs. The following spring, he lashed two Indian canoes together and transported a team of horses from St. Helens to the Skipanon, the first such animals seen in Clatsop county.

With the Rev. J. H. Frost, he established an Indian school on the Plains at a point near the head of Smith lake.

He imported cattle purchased from a former partner, Ewing Young, and supplied beef to survivors of two shipwrecks, the Peacock in 1841 and the Shark in 1846.

In 1848 he established a general store at Skipanon, now a part of Warrenton, and in 1851 purchased Harrel's sawmill on the Lewis and Clarke river. His butter, sold at the store, brought $2 a pound.

On Sept. 5, 1850, he was appointed administrator of the estate of Calvin Tibbets, a pioneer who had settled on the land now occupied by the Pioneer Presbyterian church.

Later he administered the estate of Selah Reeves, the first official pilot on the Columbia river bar.

On July 5, 1852, he was named justice of peace for Astoria precinct and on Sept. 3, 1855, he was named county commissioner of Clatsop county, replacing Joseph Jeffers, resigned.

Solomon served as clerk of the first session of the federal territorial court which convened at Astoria on Oct. 3, 1849, and in 1874 he was elected to the Oregon state senate from Clatsop county.

He lived two years more, dying while in office on Aug. 14, 1876.

A son, Silas, was educated in New Hampshire, and later became a prominent attorney in Clatsop county.

Bell says:— who — Wash?

The Conquest — [illegible] Dye
Two Capts Nest — Albert + Jane Salisbury
Bird Woman — James Williard Schultz
Js. of L + C — [illegible] Vots

Nov 7th "Oh, Joy. Ocean in View"
at "Pillar Rock"

10th Hungry Harbor (Next to Megler) very high waves, logs
Group ± 30 on N. shore 2½ weeks
Newfoundland + baby "Pomp" 1792 - 1805 = 9 wesse
36 huts in "Derbyville" — no Indians — fleas
Cape disappointment up to Willapa Harbor,
2 loads of Clatsops came across — elk etc to be had

Dec 7th to Tongue Pt + across to Meriweather (Young) bay
started to put up shelter

(Sheahan
♂ + Smith = son of told of Clatsop + their house there

Jan 2 1806 Salt cairn — 4 bushels
Swede cav. air rifles — 50 yrs ahead of times.

Hisprical

Metfodisthe point o greatest intrest to Clatsop County is the Methodist Mission ljcated south of the mouth of thr Columbia river Erected by -olomom M. Smith,Rev,J.H. Frost and W.W.Raymond-now Bloch 82 Delaura Beach Addition

The point of greatest historical interest to Clatsop County is the settlement of Solomon H, Smith in QIR 8 Q 1840and the arrival of Rev,J.H.Frost who built the log Mission,replaced in

1842 by W.W. Faymond with lumbfr shipped from Fort Vancouver being thr first frame buikding in Clatsom County, The Cistern that caught the rain water for their use has been filled in with sand, but many of the trees are still standing. There is a house pn the premises, Bloch 82 DeLaura Beach, The street that tfis house faces is not now in use, but the Ridge Road to the west is the one now used. If this Ridge road could be continued south to connect with the Pioneer Cemetry both the old cenetry and your Warrenton points of interest to the touristwould be greatly enhanced.

Lexington-first townsite platted in the coubty,1848 by W. Hall- grew into quite a burg and held the distinction of Countu Seat yntil December 4tf, 1879, when it was vacated with

4

the exceptanct of Blpck R In 81874 Ben Holliday built the old hotel-now the residence of W.Walker four as wellas a dock in the Skipponen -a barn for his coach and where he landed his patrons, transferred them to the hotel, then

Lexington

transported them in his coach and four to fis Seaside House for a jolly good time

When Lexington was vacatwd it left the Post Office on pots 9-10 -QQ 11Block 5 Moreland Add,

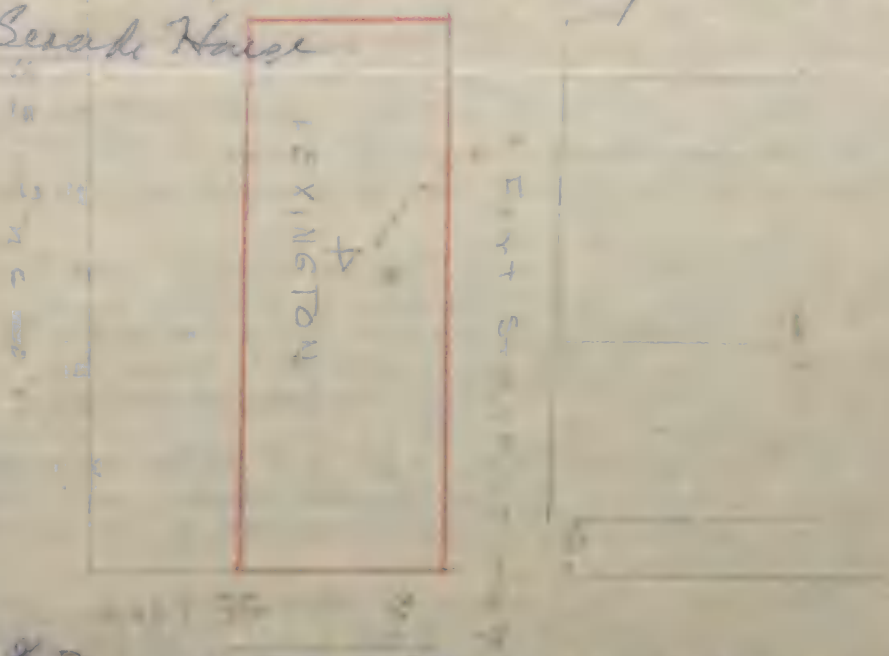
Suitable markers for each of these historis points shoupd induce many tourist to stop over in your town for several hours to thr advanrage tp your merchants to quite same extent,

Some two weeks ago Mr. &Mrs, A.N. Thorndike and myself made this tour and Thorndyke took colored pictures of the dock site and the house., At our last meeting-the 11th they showed us colored views of the points of interoston a trip that they had recently taken thru Cal

Mission House built by Elias Smith and Geo. Frost 1840 log Cabbu
N.W. Raymond erected the 1st frame House a new Methodist Mission to
replace the log structure, lumber for same from Fort Vancouver W.

Lexington Platted by W. Hall, 1848. Vacated Except Bk 4, December
1879

Ben Holliday established boat connections at Lexington on the
Lippann river, erected a Hotel which is now the residence
Walker from which point he transported his client
by coach & 4 to Seaside where he lavishly entertained them in
the famous Seaside House



Lexington P.O. was located what is now Lots 9-10-11 Moreland Ckt
and for years was the home of Mrs. Norris - 1926 to 1950

Mrs Norris Lots 9-10-11 Bk 5 Moreland
Kittrum Bk 82 - DeLavoy
4711 Van Wells

HISTORICAL POINTS OF INTEREST

CLATSOP COUNTY, OREGON

WHALE: Elk Creek

An Ek'ola or Whale washed ashore in January, 1806 while the Lewis and Clark expedition was wintering at Fort Clatsop. When the Indians brought the blubber to trade, they told the white men where the big fish could be found. The entire party at one time or another journeyed to Ecola, as it was called by the whites, to see the fish which Captain Clark measured and found to be 105 feet in length.

CANNONS: WRECK OF U.S.S. SHARK: Cannon Beach

This beach was known as Ecola for many years. Then in 1846 the government survey ship, "Shark" was wrecked while leaving the mouth of the Columbia River. These cannons from this ship washed ashore on this beach and the name was changed from Ecola to Cannon Beach. The state park north of the town itself, however, is still known as Ecola State Park.

It could be noted here that the survivors of the "Shark" found their way back to Astoria, and on a rock near the beach of the river, near the present site of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce, chiseled the story of the fate of their ship. In 1865 the boat "Industry" was lost, and its survivors chiseled the story of that shipwreck on that same rock In later years a building covered the rock, but in 1922 when the city burned, the building covering the rock burned also, bareing the old landmark once more. It was then that the Astoria Kiwanis Club paid to have the part of the rock with the markings, moved to a park-site on top of one of the hills so that all could view it much more readily.

TILLAMOOK HEAD:

Tillamook Head, named for the Tillamook Indians or "Killamox and "Killamuck", as the Lewis and Clark Party called them. This head had to be crossed by the Lewis and Clark party when they went to view the whale. Sacajawea had served the party faithfully and well, she heard however, that the men were to go down to the coast to view the whale, she begged her husband Charbonneau to ask if she might accompany them as she had not yet seen the ocean. This wish, of course, was granted; thus with little Pompey strapped to her back she was the first Indian woman outside of the coastal tribes to climb the head. The party was awed at the grandeur of the scenery they commanded from its crest.

SALT CAIRN: Seaside

The Captains, Lewis and Clark, felt it very necessary that they secure salt for the preservation of their food and hides. They instructed several of the men to search for a spot near the headland which ran out into the sea (Tillamook Head) where th y could boil sea water to obtain salt. The Clatsop Indians who resided in the Seaside in large numbers helped the men to find a place some ½ mile north of the head, to locate the cairn. Here, about 1 gallon of salt was secured a day. The site of the Cairn was relocated June 9, 1900 by a committee of the Oregon Historical Society who had the testimony, among other evidence, from a native who had known contemporaries of the explorers. Like Fort Clatsop, the site is now a public park.

TURN AROUND: Seaside

The Turn Around is the "End of the Trail". This spot is the official ending of the Lewis and Clark Trail as well as the "Old Oregon Trail". The large map inside the circle depicts the explains this idea.

NEACOXIE CREEK:

At one time the Neacoxie Creek flowed west from Cullaby Lake, crossed the highway below the present site of the Pacific Grange, turned North at the site of the first Methodist Mission, then turned West a few feet, then turned directly South. The creek still makes the same hairpin bend at the site of the Old Mission and flows on to Seaside where it empties into the Necanicum River. The early settlers had diverted the creek and dug out its channel to provide a waterway from their homes here on Clatsop Plains to the Skipenon River and thence to the Columbia. This was also the highway of the Indians.

Cullaby Lake is named for Chief Cullaby. He was the grandson of the "Red Headed Man", the only survivor there was of a ship wrecked in the 1700's. The wreck occurred near Nehalem Bay south of Cannon Beach several miles. However, due to a quarrel with the son of one of the chiefs, this man, with his Indian wife, moved for safety's sake onto the island in the lake. His story is one of great interest, but we have not t he time or space to go into it farther here.

CLATSOP PLAINS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH:

The Clatsop Plains Presbyterian Church is the oldest continuing Presbyterian' Church west of the Rocky Mountains. It was organized September 19, 1846.

The Rev. Lewis Thompson, the first religious worker along the North West coast, preached his first sermon in the vicinity at the home of W.H. Gray. After the service, Rev. Thompson organized the church.

The original church building wasereected in 1848-50, at the cost of $2,500.00 on a tract of land donated by Mr. and Mrs. R.W. Morrison. That building was destroyed in a storm, the next by fire, and the third torn down when the present building was completed. This building wasereected from funds donated by Mrs. Jacob Kamm, daughter of W.H. Gray in his memory. W.H.Gray was one of the first settlers on the Clatsop Plains area. He had come to Oregon with the Whitman-Spalding Party. It was his coming to this region that he and his family escaped the Whitman Massacre.

OLD PIONEER CEMETERY:

Behind the church is buried some of the first homesteaders in Clatsop County. The first homesteader was Solomon Smith. He, with his wife Celiast, daughter of Chief Coboway, the man who befriended Lewis and Clark, are buried in here also. It was Solomon Smith who brought the first cattle and horses to Clatsop, and was instrumental in having Jason Lee, the Great Methodist Missionary establish a Mission about one mile west of this church and cemetary.

SHELLING OF OREGON COAST IN 1942:

Near the homesite of Solomon Smith and the site of the Methodist Mission is where the Japanese shells fell in June 1942 during World War II. The only spot in the U.S. definitely known to be shelled by a foreign power since the war of 1812. The shell was fired from a Japanese Submarine.

WRECK OF THE PETER IREDALE:

This was a British bark of 2,075 tons stranded on Clatsop Beach October 25, 1906 without loss of life. It was inbound into the Columbia and because of

a heavy southeast wind and strong current, was forced into the breakers and all efforts to keep her off were unavailing. This is one of the few shipwrecks that can still b e seen, as most of them slowly work into the sand.

POINT ADAMS LIGHTHOUSE:

Point Adams Light House was built to warn ships of the sand point that jutted into the sea just south of the entrance to the Columbia River. It occupied the southwest 40 acres of the Fort Stevens Military Reservation. This was the first lighthouse built along the Northwest coast.

The house itself was a two-story affair with the light tower extending another two stories upward. The light was of the 4th order, and was visible 11 3/4 miles out to sea. The first keeper was H.C. Tracy.

When Tillamook Head and North Head Lights were built with the first dimension lights, and the South Jetty completed, Pt. Adams light was felt to be unnecessary. The service was ordered discontinued January 31, 1899. The building was ordered burned by the U.S. Secretary of War a few years later. This was carried out January 12, 1912 thus signaling the close of another era in shipping at the mouth of the Columbia River.

FORT STEVENS:

This fort was built to guard the entrance of the Columbia River along with Fort Columbia and Fort Canby on the Washington side of the river in the 1860's The fort was abandoned ~~and accidentally stumbled upon by a farmer and his son while searching for their cattle~~. It was reactivated in World War I. It slowly declined in importance during the period between the two World Wars, however always manned. It was enlarged in World War II, and it is felt that it was at this fort the Japanese were aiming when they shelled the coast afew miles south of here. After World War II it was felt with modern warfare, this fort was of little benefit and it was abandoned. It is hoped that some day not too far distant, a large state park can be built here.

TOWN OF HAMMOND:

Named for A.B. Hammond, a lumber tycoon, who built the first railroad from Astoria to Seaside. It is here also that many of the descendants of Cobowsy, Cullaby, and the Chief of all the Clatsops and Chinooks, Comcomly, now live.'

TOWN OF WARRENTON:

Named for George Warren, one of Clatsops earliest settlers who founded the town. His home is the large one to the left before you cross the railroad tracks as you go to leave the town northbound.

FORT CLATSOP:

This, of course, is the spot that brings you to this area. It was there the Lewis and Clark Expedition spent the winter of 1805 and 1806. The fort was 50 x 50 feet. There were 3 rooms along one wall and 4 along the other. Through' the center ran a parade ground, as this was a military expedition, and Fort Clatsop was the first U.S. Military Post west of St. Louis. The first Christmas celebrated by white men in the Northwest was celebrated here. There were 33 in the party including Sacajawea and her small son. The fort finally crumbled to a mass of rubble, and very little was done to even mark the spot It was not untill a year and a half ago that the Junior Chamber of Commerce rededicated the spot. They and other community organizations are now rebuilding the Fort in its exact replica.

YOUNG'S BAY

Lewis and Clark ferried this bay near where this bridge crosses it to reach the "Netul" river, known now as the Lewis and Clark, to reach their campsite.

ASTOR COLUMN:

We will mention the Astor Column at this point as it so easily is noted from this bridge and you may not have the time to go up to it. In 1926, the Great Northern Railroad, along with the descendants of John Jacob Astor, saw fit to build this monument. It was felt that the historic significance this area played in securing the Oregon Country south of the 49th parallel for the United States, warranted its construction. Nowhere else within a radius of only 12 miles has such events of National Historical events of importance taken place. Here is depicted by sculpture all these events in the order in which they took place. When Captain Robert Gray in his ship, the Columbia discovered the river in May 1792 the first claims to this vast region were made by the U.S. Thomas Jefferson chose Lewis and Clark to cross the continent to find this great river as near as possible to its source and transend it to its mouth to strengthen this claim. Then is March 1811 the first white settlement west of the Rocky Mts. was built here by John Jacob Astor, a claim the British had to acknowledge at the end of the war of 1812.

CANNERIES:

As we drive along the Astoria waterfront we notice the Salmon and Tuna canneries that were built here. Here, the finest quality of both Tuna and Salmon to be found anywhere, are canned.

FORT ASTORIA:

We have mentioned Fort Astoria when speaking of the monument. This spot has been set aside to memorialize the first permanent white settlement west of the Rocky Mountains. The actual fort stood on a point of land where the St. Marys Hospital now stands. This fort was the first built by John Jacob Astor in effort to monopolize the fur industry of the world. Unfortunately, the British were very desirous of this site also. In the war of 1812 a British party arrived from the rival Northwest Company and talked Duncan McDougal, in charge of Astoria, into selling out to them. They also told of the war the first the men here had heard of it, and warned them that a British Gun boat was on its way to capture the post. The British had possession here unmolested, from August 1813 until 1818 when it was restored to the Americans, as it was agreed that all territory was to be returned to the country that had owned it prior to the war. However, not an American lived here at the time of the restoration of the land to the Americans, and it was not until 1828 that the Americans again rebuilt a small post here in competition to the British.

FIRST CEMETERY IN NORTHWEST

As with all settlements there is, of course, going to be, sooner or later, a cemetery. The first settlement west of the Rocky Mountains, would of course, have the first cemetery west of the Rockies. This cemetery was built just east of the fort and just above the reaches of the river tide, at the present site of the USO building.

In here was buried Princess Sunday, the Indian wife of Duncan McDougal. She was the daughter of Chief Concomly, Chief of all the Indians from the mouth of the Columbia River to the Dalles. Her name had been Princess Raven, but upon her marriage to McDougal and her acceptance of Christianity, she changed her name to Princess Sunday.

Also in this cemetery was buried John Day, the professional hunter employed by Wilson Price Hunt who led the overland party to Astoria arriving in 1812. John Day is the discoverer and explorer of the well-known John Day River and country of Eastern Oregon, as well as the stream that is also named for him, just east of Astoria. Mr Day died at Fort Astoria in 1813 and is, in all likelihood, the first whiteman buried in the cemetery. In 1814, after the British British had gained possession of the Fort, Donald McTavish, the factor here at that time, drowned in front of the post, and was also buried here. Although there were many more graves, these are the most noteworthy.

FIRST POST OFFICE:

On the vacant lot betuenn the Flower Shop occupying the corner of 15th and Exchange and the residence on the corner of 15th and Franklin, stood the first post office chartered by the United States Government, west of the Rocky Mountains, some say St. Louis.

It was established in 1847 and John Shively was the first postmaster. Thoughtlessly, this building was torn down about 30 years ago. Now, the Daughters of the American Revolution are having a plaque commemorating this spot, placed there for the Sesquicentennial celebration.

FIRST CUSTOMS HOUSE:

On this point of land, where Leif Erickson Drive leaves Franklin Ave. stood the first Customs House west of St. Louis. It was the first government financed building erected in the entire region; the post office being in a private home. The Customs House was established here in 1849 by Col. John Adair. It too, was left to decay. As far as is known, no one has thought of marking this spot for anyones memory.

FLAVEL HOUSE OR CLATSOP COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM:

This mansion was built by Capt. George Flavel. He amassed a fortune in many enterprises; among them was the establishment of the first pilot schooner service at the mouth of the Columbia River. Up to that time, bar pilots would go out in any boat available and bring a ship in, but were unable to accompany them outbound, as the small boats could not risk the dangerous bar. Miss Patricia Flavel, great grand daughter of the late Capt. Flavel gave this building to the Historical Society to be used as a museum.

TONGUE POINT NAVAL STATION:

The residents of the Astoria area saw the tremendous potentialities in Tongue Point, as a naval station 40 years ago. They purchased the property and improved it by dredging and clearing. However, nothing but a small buoy depot and lighthouse tender station were built there. Just prior to World War II, when appropriations were made by the U.S. Government to build additional naval installations, this site was again brought to the attention of Congress by the late Rep. James Mott. The site was approved and completed before the attack on Pearl Harbor. It is the largest military installation in Oregon. At the close of World War II, the bay east of Tongue Point was chosen as the site of the U.S. Maritime Mothball Fleet, as well as for hundreds of small naval crafts anchored at the foot of the east of the naval dock itself.

It is in these maritime ships that so much of the surplus wheat has recently been stored.

Astorians Claim Descent from Brother of Lewis

7-27-65

Two Astoria women claim descent from a brother of Meriwether Lewis the explorer, Mrs. William R. Graham told the Daily Astorian this week.

Mrs. Graham, daughter of Mrs. Jean Demcy Haddock of the Astor Motel, 356 W. Marine, said that Mrs. Haddock is the great-great niece of Meriwether Lewis.

The explorer himself died unmarried and left no direct descendants, Mrs. Graham said.

She said she and her mother were in doubt whether to respond to an appeal last week by Howard Maple, manager of the Oregon State Fair, for Lewis descendants to be guests at the fair this year.

Mrs. Graham said her mother's father, Demcy Lewis, who died at the age of 90 a decade ago in Bellingham, Wash., was the grandson of Meriwether Lewis' brother.

Editorial

April 1926

A SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

It has been 75 years since the little church was built by the Presbyterians on Clatsop Plains. The mission was established by the Methodists in 1840 and two years later was turned over to the Presbyterians, who in 1846 erected a church building there, probably the first Protestant church building erected west of the Rocky Mountains.

As this is the 75th anniversary of this event and we are planning to do a lot of celebrating in connection with the dedication of the monument to be erected in the John Jacob Astor Memorial park to our early explorers and pioneers, why would it not be creditable for the Presbyterians of this section and the state generally to stage a celebration and erect a fitting memorial to this, the oldest Presbyterian church in point of service, on the Pacific coast.

This little church, the outpost of the Protestant religion in pioneer days, has stood on the Plains all these years without the mead of fame and notice that should be attached to it and practically forgotten except by those who live in its immediate vicinity.

Thousands pass by it during the year without even a glance. There is no marker by the roadside to indicate to the traveler the historic story. The building stands lonely, aloof, and sadly in need of repairs.

Suppose that this church, surrounded with its historic lore, was located in southern California. What would happen? It would be advertised all over the country and thousands of tourists from all over the United States would reverently visit it and every Presbyterian visiting the Pacific coast would include it in his initerary.

However this is only one of our historic spots, in fact this section literally bristles with them. The trouble has been that we have never capitalized or made the most of them, as have other communities less favored than ours.

Probably it is a matter of salesman ship or enthusiasm. We are apparently lacking in both of these qualities. California and Florida are both being sold by experts in these lines. They overlook nothing in their campaigns and are making these states rich and prosperous.

Their main stock in trade is their climate and they have made it draw thousands of people to their lands and yet when it comes to climate they have no monopoly on it for we have a mighty fine brand of weather, and as an additional attraction we have plenty of something that our neighbors do not have—the blessed rain, which makes this and any other land that has plenty of it, a great country.

On account of our poor salesmanship the average easterner thinks it rains in Oregon 365 days of the year, when the truth, borne out by the U. S. weather department, is that the sun shines more days in the year in Oregon than in any of the central or eastern states.

We have everything here necessary to make this the most prosperous country in the land—climate, fertility of soil, plenty of moisture, unequaled scenery, consisting of mountain, river, plain and sea, ocean beaches, paved highways, semi-tropical vegetation and flora, green grass all the year 'round, unequaled opportunities to make homes. All we need is the proper salesman to go out and tell the world our true story.

But we have digressed from our text. Getting back to the little old church down on Clatsop Plains, how many of our readers this morning have ever visited it? If you have never done so, the next time you are going by stop for a

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few minutes. The door is always open to you. Like the homes in early days, it is never locked.